HOUSELESS HORRORS OF WINTER.

A year ago, said Mr. Beecher, it was Chicago; now it is Boston. First, the new city of the plain; then the old city of the sea. First, the city whose history had yet to be made; then the city whose history was a part of the continent. East and West had Joined hands in a common calamity. It would touch the national heart and feeling. From Boston had sprung the earliest American ideas—a conception of government irom the people for the people. Boston stands for the American idea of government. There the oldest and ablest heroes of liberty had their homes. It was from Massachusetts that Virginia kindled her torch. When we began the War of Independence and King George was disowned, and there seemed to be no peace; when justices and sherifs did not know in what terms to draw out the simplest warrant or writ, it was to the Adamses in Boston that Jefferson sent, and from them he re-

no peace; when justices and sheriffs did not know in what terms to draw out the simplest warrant or writ, it was to the Adamses in Boston that Jefferson sent, and from them he received the first ideas of a Government based on equality and liberty. During the long struggle neither Boston nor Massachusetts flinched Boston was the true head of the nation in the best-ense, and from its old heroes the stream began to flow which was to be

A RIVER OF LIFE TO THE NATIONS.

Peorle, said Mr. Beecher, might laugh and have their joke at Boston as they pleased. Boston had never ceased to be brimful of vitality, knowledge, liberty, religion. Boston had been hated because it had been felt. Misrule hates rule; disorder hates organized system; passion hates intelligence; anarchy hates regularity and liberty. There was not a city of any note in these United States that did not owe a debt of graffinde to Boston. The whole nation was a debtor to her for her schools and literature, and scholarly men. Nowhere else were there common schools of such a high order. The very some of her drawmen and laborers were taught better than the collegians of Europe a century ago, and that without money and without price. She was a noble old city—hoary in years. Her name was full of soul-stirring memories. Shame be to the man who on the day of her calamity has no sympathy to offer her.

THE FIRE NOT A JUDGMENT. THE FIRE NOT A JUDGMENT.

Some might say, Mr. Beecher continued, that this are was sent to humble the proud hearts of her sons. Just as though any snot would be spared if God began to humble men on account of their pride. Where would Brooklyn and New York be then? Others might say it was sent on account of the people's avarice. Who had the adacity to hint at such a thing, or to say it was sent in any other way than summer or winter is sent?

sent in any other way than summer or winter is sent?

This disaster, however, may have a moral use, thow shall we make a benefit of it? By learning not to build such narrow streets, which were nothing but horizontal chimneys, through which the draught rushed as a storm from the widerness. A city not far from where they were might learn a lesson. Its day would come soon otherwise. The disaster might also teach the felty of hea, ing story on story, not arcorof. How sensible I first, a story of granite, then an inter or granite, then a tourth of granite, and then—a Mansard roof. Admirable for business, everyhody says. Yes, and admirable tor fire. Splendid buildings, with an invitation to

The fire-devil on every roof.

The disaster should also show how needful it is that every business house should have a supply of water, a fire department for usef. "Let us hope," said Mr. Beecher, "that the phenix will soon rise from its ashes, and that in ten years hence. Boston, now mourning in sadness, will give thanks for the fire as a benefaction."

Mr. Beecher concluded by urging his hearers to prepare for the Last Great Conflagration by holy thoughts, a just and noble manhood, and true virtue—possessions which no flames could touch. A short and touching prayer for the sufferers in Boston closed the service.

Seenes in the Streets of New York and at the

Boston Depot.

In the upper part of the city many residents failed to hear of the fire until late in the day, when the enterprising newsboys made their day, when the enterprising newsboys made their cries of "Extra; full 'count of the fire!" resound from one end of the city to the other. In all the principal streets the people were on the qui ecce all day for later particulars, which were attainable only through the medium of extras, sometimes meagre in detail, and distinguished mostly for rhed montade. Broadway was much more crowded than is usual on Sunday, vast numbers of news seekers taking that thoroughfare to go to the uptown hotels, where they hoted to see later despatches.

questions as to the locale of the fire and the space burned over.

SCENES AT THE BOSTON DEPOT.

In compliance with the request of many Boston merchants, Mr. Reade, the General superintendent of the New York and New Haven Railroad yesterday ordered the preparation of a special train to start at noon, or thereabout, to convey these gentlemen to Boston. Mr. Samuel O. Northrup, depot master at the Twenty-seyenth street depot, got this train ready, and started it at 12.45 P. M. Mr. Edward Wildman was the conductor. The passengers numbered about one hundred and sixty, and occupied three passenger cars. Mr. Wildman told the S.N reporter that he knew many of them to be leading merchants and insurance men of Boston, although he could not recall their names.

The only persons whom he knew by name were Mr. Jarrett, a prominent Boston merchant, and Mr. Tucker, superintendent of the North Side Reiiroad of Long Island. Many of the merchants who took this train had left Boston on Saturday night, arrived here yesterday morning, and hearing of the fire, had started for home on the 12:45 special train. There was much excitement about the depot at the time the train scarted, and a large crowd gathered to witness its departure. It was 11 o'clock before Mr. Heade's order was received, and the train started in an hour and three-quarters. Hence, only those who knew of the request made to Mr.

Reade's order was received, and the train started in an hour and three-quarters. Hence, only those who knew of the request made to Mr. Reade by the Boston merchants, and his order for a special train, were aware of its time of departure. If it had been possible to give due notice of this train, probably three or four hunder departure, and the second discount of the second of th

as Hoston business men, but he could not recall their names.

Among the passengers by this train were large numbers of New York journalists, bound to Boston to report the fire. All the leading newspacers were represented. There were also fifteen telegraph of 2 ators and ten linemen, under charge of Mr. A. S. Brown, day foreman 2; the Western Union office in this city. These men were ordered to Boston by Gen. Eckert. General Superintendent of the line, to assist the overworked operators there. Gen, Eckert accompanied them, and will take charge of the company's affairs in Boston during the excitement. The 9 o'clock train took 150 passengers to Boston. Among them was Gen. Schaler, Fire Commissioner, and Commanding General of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y. The General had two umbrellas and a heavy walking stick. He went to Boston, it is said, to look into the working of the Boston Fire Department.

Neither of these trains carried more than six or seven women, an unusual thing, for ordinarily the Sunday night trains carry almost as many women as men. The uncertaints as to the condition of Beston probably frightened many who had made arrangements to go there has night, and they deferred their departure until a more favorable time.

Mr. James C. Mead, the ticket agent, who has been on the condition to the condition of the stondard and the ticket agent, who has been on the condition of the stondard and the ticket agent, who has

Die time. James C. Mead, the ticket agent, who has

THE NEW YORK PICKPOCKETS.

THE NEW YORK PICKPOCKETS.

As a matter of course the rough element of New York was well represented at the dopot. Both trains carried a few of the this yes and pickpockets, who have gone to Boston to ply their trade, but by far the greater number remained in the depot and devoted their energies to rothing unsuspecting passengers. Just before the 7 o'clock train moved a respectable grey whickered old gentleman, evidently a business man, stepped up to the ticket window and leaning over the counter whispered to Mr. Meade. "I've been robbed." Mr. Meade inquired into the circumstances and ascertained that he the old gentleman, who had pre-

The Loss in New Jersey.

The leather interest of Newark it is thought will suffer severely, and its harness and trunk manufacturers have large debts outstanding in Boston. The Clark Thread Company is a heavy creditor to Boston desiers and it will have a severe shock by the failures that must follow the fire. Some of the hardware manufacturerf and in the interior some fron manufacturerf and in the interior some fron manufacturers are heavy sufferers. The insurance companies are not heavy losers. In Newark there was intense excitement and the crowds surrounding the telegraph officers were as large as in the wartimes when the news of some great battle was coming in.

times when the news of some great battle was coming in.

It was that many of the insurance companies would go under, but it was ascertained that only three or four had any risks whatever in the city. The People's Insurance Company have a loss, so far as ascertained, of not more than \$1,000; the Citizens', \$3,000; the Merchants' Mutual have risks there, but not extensively. None of the Insurance companies of Jersey City have any risks in Besten, as they had hone of any consequence in Chicago.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 10.—The light of the great fire was plainly seen in this city, and was supposed to be a few miles distant, at Rye, until a despatch from Boston, calling for aid, caused a general slarm of fire, and a steamer and com-pany was sent.

I xeitement in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Nov. 10 .- The news of the Boston fire created great excitement in this city. Crowds thronged the newspaper offices, awaiting last bulletin. Only two insurance companies of this city, the Amazon and Tri-umph, have risks in Boston, to what extent is of divulged. Several bankers here have received despatches needed.

Mayor Davis has telegraphed Mayor Gaston of

Chicago, Nov. 10.—News of the terrible here until this morning. The news spread very fast, and soon crowds of people gathered in fast, and soon crowds of people gathered in front of the telegraph and newspaper offices, and eagerly read and repeated the bulletins giving the main points of the fearful disaster, so terribly similar to that which overwhelmed this city exactly thirteen months ago. Mayor Medili sent the following message to the Mayor of Bos-ton:

Mayon's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10, 130 F.M.

To the Mayor of Doxion:

The citizens of Chicago tender their deepest sympany and all the material aid in their power to your afflicted people in his hour of their fearful misfortunes, in what way can we help you most? I have called a public meeting for noon to-inorrow, to consider ways and means of assistance.

Joseph Medial, Mayor.

Philadelphia Journalists Moving.

Nov. 10.—The journalists

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The journalists connected with the Associated Press of Philadelphia met this afternoon and organized, with Mr. Clayton McMichael, President, and Mr. Wil-

Offers of Sympathy and Relief. PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 10,-There has been great excitement here all day regarding the Boston fire. Many of our leading merchants have heavy losses in the burnt district. A train was ent from here with repairers and telegraph supplies to help get up the lines. Mayor Kings-bury went through on the same train to tender Pit shungh, Pa., Nov. 10.—The intelligence of

Terrified Citizens Fleeing for Their Lives

Thousands of Human Beings on the Housetops-Loss About \$57.000. A fire broke out on Friday night at 349 000. The sparks from this fire drifted over tostreet, and in spite of the presence of at least 5.000 persons on the roo is of the adjoining houses were allowed to settle, no affort being made to asceptial where they fell. In the neighborhood of 256 West Twenty-eighth street is a perfect nest of factories occupied by turners, planoforte case makers, and machinists, the buildings, although of brick, being the reverse of fireproof. The factories run through to Twenty-seventh street, and with the rear buildings, form an almost solid block, filled with the most combustible substances. It is conjectured that a burning brand whirled from the Twenty-sixth street fire about 9 o'clock fell in the rear of 256 West Twenty-eighth street, and either set fire, after smouldering, to a heap of shavings or an asphalt roof. About a quarter to i o'clock Saturday morning flames burst forth with uncontrollable fury, and before an alarm could be sounded three buildings were ablaze, and the terrified inhabitants of several tenement houses in the neighborhood were fleeing for their lives and creating indescribable confusion. At 1 o'clock the entire block was menaced with destruction, five buildings on Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets having caught, and the rear buildings seemed to defy the efforts of the firemen. Maatery over the flames was obtained, after strenuous exertions, at haif past 1 o'clock, from which time, the combustible materials in the factories having become exhausted, the danger was over. The following is a list of the most important losses: Buildings 256 West Twenty-eighth street, loses \$1,000. Mr. Brassington's planing mill, in the same building, was destroyed; loss \$5,000. E. Macy, packing box maker, 257 West Twenty-seventh street, owned by the Crawford estate; a total loss of \$5,000, on which there is no insurance. L. A. Dean, stairbuilder, who occupies 256 West Twenty-seventh street, owned by the Storms estate, are damaged \$6,000; one of the occupants. A. Fredner, loses \$1,500. The rear of 256 West Twenty-seventh street, owned by Montrose & Martin, mac street, and in spite of the presence of at least 5,000 persons on the roofs of the adjoining houses

Burned. LONDON, Nov. 10-7:30 A. M.-A fire broke out last night in the City Flour Mills on Thames

street. The entire mills have been destroyed, and the fire is still raging.

The losses are very heavy, but at this hour no idea can be formed of the amount.

All the fire brigades of the city are on duty at the scene.

Cooperstows, Nov. 10.—The St. James Hotel was burned down last night. The cause of the fire was probably accidental. Loss about \$14,000; insurance \$9,000. The loss on furniture is mostly covered by insurance.

An Aged Couple's Fatal Mistake. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 8.—Last night Aver Plummer and wife, of Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, N Y. were passengers on the westward bound express train over the Vandalia line, and should have left the train at this point, and taken the morning train for Evansville, whither they were bound; but they failed to obey the instructions of the conductor, and he found them on the train after it had started west from here. He then arranged for them to stop at Marshall, the first stopping place, and to return on the next train this way. Before reaching Marshall he missed the aged couple, and a search throughout the cars failed to find them, when were sent out, who hunted for them all night, and at daylight found their bodies under the reserved that point for the stepping place, and had stepped of, failing on the lagged rocks fifty we feel below the track. Y., were passengers on the westward bound expres

A Kanaas Editor Shot by a Rival.

Kansas City, Nov. 9.—Latayette W. Graves, agent of the Lexington (Mo.) Intelligencer, was shot and instantly killed last night by Edwin Terner, publisher of the Register in that city. A political difficulty was the cause. Turner was brought here and placed in customy by the Sheriff for fear of violence by the citizen. There is great excitement in Lexington, and further violence is apprehended.

St. Lours, Nov. 10.—At Newton, Kansas, on Friday last, Justice Holliday was shot dead by a des-perado named Michael Fitzpatrick. Marshal Johnson attempted to arrest Pitzpatrick, when the latter dwa revolver and defied him. Johnson shot the option dead.

MR. BEECHER YESTERDAY.

PLYMOUTE CHURCH JAMMED WITH A DELIGHTED THRONG.

Eighteen Benutiful Bables Arranged in Front of the Preacher—Mrs. Harriet Bercher Stowe Present—Women Who are Heroic —A Sermon on the Ideal and the Real.

Plymouth Church was crowded vesterday morning. The aisles, the space in front of the pulpit, the vestibules, the staircases, were jammed. Hundreds of persons, after waiting outside for nearly an hour, went away, unable to advance a foot toward the coveted spot where they could catch a glimpse of the great preacher. accommodate strangers, but as the fineness of the weather had brought out all the regular attendants, but very few seats were unfilled by the usual occupants at the hour of service. form, sat

warming her feet over the grating. She wore dark dress, very plainly made, a warm woolen shawl, long cotton gloves, an old-fashioned, sensible bonnet, with black ribbons, bearing a flower in gold, and a warm comforter around her Her thin gray hair was arranged in small ringlets on each side. Her face was pale and Though the wrinkles of age were there, yet her countenance wore a soft and be nevolent expression.

and passed through the throng toward the plat-form. On reaching the stairs he paused, stooped down, and whispered something to his sister. She sat with! her head bowed!down, and her eyes closed, and appeared to reply to her brother in a monosyllable. Mr. Beecher passed behind er and ascended the platform. Mr. Beecher walked and looked like a man in the vigor of life. He sat down, removed his cloak, and examined the pile of notices, &c., upon the table. Then he opened the book of anthems, and LOOKED AROUND UPON THE VAST ASSEMBLY.

As he sat there, with his fine expressive features, and his gray flowing hair, his half profile tures, and his gray flowing hair, his haif profile reminded one of the portraits of John Wesley. Mr. Beecher's eyes wandered round the whole building, resting apparently here and there for a moment. Before he had finished his survey, the choir began the introductory anthem. When it was ended the Divine blessing was invoked, and Mr. Beecher read the 1st chapter of Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians. The 130th hymn followed, and Mr. Beecher said: "The rite of battism will now be administered to the children of believing parents."

EIGHTEEN BASIES IN A ROW.

Then there filed into the space opposite the

A LAUGH WENT THEOUGH THE CONGREGATION.

The baptism over, there was a stir in the audience, and smiling men and women faced each other and made brief comments on the interesting scene. Mr. Bleecher returned to the platform and said, "Let us pray." Then followed one of the most tender and touching supplications Mr. Bleecher ever offered. There were few dry eyes in Plymouth Church. Heads were bowed down, faces were covered, and the sturdy forms of men could be seen heaving with suppressed emotion. Mr. Beecher thanked God that He had made the earth full of beauty. Still there was no hing so beautiful in all creation as little children. God had lent them to us to be a joy. They came crying, but after a while they brought laughter and gladness into the household. Light was in the dwelling where little children were darkness where they were not. These little ones there Mr. Beecher was deeply moved made us think of our own childhood in our father's house. Though men might be arrogant, and wicked, and destructive, yet a baby could subdue them, so that the Scripture was falliled—"A little child shall lead them." He prayed that their households might be preserved in purity and joy, and become foretastes of He-sven, and that a deeper sense of what it was to be parents might be given them. He entrested that

might be comforted, and that those who had deformed offspring might be enabled to think of their children, not as they beheld them in their physical humiliation, but as they would see them by and by transformed into angels and clad with the beauty of God. He prayed for children who had gone astray or forsaken the parental roof, and for those who had manifested a disposition to become vicious and sensual, ide asked that the families of God's people might become united, and that from the cradle their offspring might strike off into paths that led to purity and eternal joy. He entreated the blessing of Heaven on those who were trying to do good to the ignorant and poor, and closed by invoking the divine favor on the members of Plymouth church.

After the prayer, Mr. Beecher announced a collection in aid of the Educational Fund, explaining that the church likes to have money at its disposal to help the education of such as desired to become teachers or ministers, but had not the means to secure the needful instruction.

MR. BEECHER'S SERMON.

MR. BEECHER'S SERMON.

The 397th hymn was then sung, and Mr. Beecher gave out his text from lat Corinthians, lat chapter, and 28th verse. "Things which are despised hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are."

The "things which are not" Mr. Beecher explained as the ideal, as opposed to "things that are," or the Real. The subject of his discourse was Ideals, their use and abuse. Man possessed the power to see things not only as they were, but as they might be. The child held an apple in its hand as big as its little fingers could clutch. That was the real. But the child had the power to imagine an apple so big that it would be as much as it could hold in both hands. That was the ideal. This power in the human mind to raise up an ideal better than the prototype or model, was the foundation of all excellence, of all progress.

He says. "Suppose I put up four posts and cover them in with leaves and grass." There is his ideal, and he goes to work and makes a hut. His children look around say, "Why should we forever live thus crowded together in one place? Why not have two rooms instead of one?" There is the ideal, and it developes into a house. By and by the next generation adds room after room, until at length the descendants of the savage who dwelt in a cave occupy a magnificent mansion. The thing thought of leads to the development of the ideal into the actual and real. A man sees the squirrel scratch the earth and observes that there the herb springs more quickly and has a greener hue. Suppose he scratches the earth and plants his seeds? He makes a furrow with a pointed stick. Then the idea strikes him to get an animal to draw the stick instead of showing it himself. Then comes the thought,

And ultimately out of the ideal grows the latest and most effective steam plough. The real was the sharp side. The ideal led up to the steam the sharp stick. The ideal led up to the steam plough.

The ideal conception of a higher form in things led naturally to the ideal conception of a higher form in character and conduct. The civilized. Christian man swarms and sparkless with ideals. The ideal is simply," the might be." it produces good in some, better in other, and the transcendental in a few, and then it is known as genius. Contentment under some circumstances is right enough, but as a rule it won't do for men to be content with things as they are. It won't do in nature outside or in character inside. Men and society are rich just as they idealize.

MAN RISES BY UNFOLDING. Content is animal. Discontent is sublime.
Discontent sets a man a-going. "To-day can be bettered to-morrow" is the waterword of progress and a better life.
These ideals, said the preacher, are the kindest These ideals, said the preacher, are the kindest forms by which God draws a man upward. Punishment may lay hold of the animal; the ideal lays hold of and helps up from vice and sensuality the spiritual. The ideal breeds discontent, and discontent leads to action. Discontent is noble. Who would be willing to stay in the egg when he can be hatched? or to stay in the nest when he can spread his flight with the eagle? or to be an animal when he can become a scraph? MR. BEECHER'S STORY.

MR. BEECHER'S STORY.

Mr. Beecher said he once knew a man who owned more hogs and acres of corn to feed them on than any man in the county. He had a two-story log hut. He lived up stairs, and the "other hogs" lived down stairs. He had a loose board on the floor which he could shove on one side and so holler down and keep the pigs in order. His knife-he only had one-was a corn cob with an old razor stuck in it for a blade. That was a specimen of what man was without the ideal. This master of a thousand hogs sat there perfectly content. Was that content laudable? The prodigal son had to eathusks. He might have kept on eating them and died there among the swine, but he said, moved by the ideal, "I will arise." That is the watchword. Arise, and be men Content is degrading, devilish. Discontent—aspiration after the ideal is elevating, divine.

The ideal, Mr. Beecher said, preserved men the said was prominent citizen of Richmond, va., and Colonel of the famous Black Horse Cavallance, who has been living on an old barge here since the war, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. Some was prominent citizen of Richmond, va., and Colonel of the famous Black Horse Cavallance, who has been living on an old barge here since the war, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. Some was clearly because of see, and a native of Connections.

from sensuous lives. A young man may elect coarse life; may rely on his muscle,

go round with the boys that run the machine. That won't do. His ideal must be one that makes him feel better, stand higher, and become nobler. If man has no ideal to struggle up to he had better be dead. He is dead and had bette be buried. True nobility is, never to stop, but to go on. We must not be content with anything. Society can't stand still. When men made the treadmilt, they imitated God's globe. So the world goes round, and you must keep step or you'll get broken.
This ideal is the foundation of all herotam, said Mr. Beecher. It is self-sacrifice; the casting off of sluggishness and ease, and the going after something better. And self-sacrifice is heroic. There are few heroes, but there is a vast amount of heroism in the world. It srops out all over STRIKE OUT WITH THE SHOULDER-HITTERS,

MR. BERCHER'S HEROINE. MRN BERCHER'S HERGINE.

Many a woman is heroic because she holds her tongue, [Laughter.] Don't laugh, said Mr. Beecher. You see or hear of the Indian warrior's undergoing ferce torture—stabhed and hacked, and perforated, and scorched into a crisp—and yet no cry of pain, and you say "how heroic! But let a woman stand for days, for weeks, where every tender chord of her womanly nature is being shocked, torn, riven, dragged asunder, and where the divinest feelings of her soul ars ruthlessly being flung into the dict and transpled on and nold her tongue; and don't you see any heroism there? [Sensation.] THE REPOISM OF THE RITCHEN.

THE HEROISM OF THE KITCHEN.

Mr. Beecher then spoke of the heroism of the kitchen, remarking that some might think true heroism was found only on Mount Athos, but he thought it was oftener met with over a batch of dough. It was not only the good that could be herois. When the Evening Star went down with nearly all on board, a gentleman who was there had assured Mr. Beecher that the greatest self-centrol, resignation, and heroism were displayed by a company of fallen women. He thanked God for that. It was a joy for him to know that those poor lost outcasts had some glimpse of the love of their Heavenly Father when the billows washed out their record of sin forever.

The ideal was eminently Christian. It was the hope of being like Christ that kept men fighting on through sin and darkness, that held them up in their heaviest trials, and made the death chamber a banquet room of Joy. They must follow this idea, and so become more and more spiritual, less and less animal, until they became like God when they got close up to him in heaven.

A short prayer, a hymn, and the benediction

came like God when they got close up to him in heaven.

A short prayer, a hymn, and the benediction closed a most impressive service. Mr. Beecher seemed to be in his best vein, and the powerful effect on his audience was evident throughout. Mrs. Harriet Beecher sat with her head bowed down and her eyes closed during the whole service. Once only she looked up at her brother. That was as he spoke of the heroic woman who kept silent, when the whole assembly was moved, and the effect of the prencher's cloquence startled some of the audience into an audible expression of their feelings.

THE LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

The Railroad Monopolists Beaten in Callformia and Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The returns of the election in this State thus far give Grant 10,673 majority. The result in this State and in Nevada is very signifi-The result in this State and in Newsda is very significant. Coughlan, the candidate of the railiroad monopoly for Cougress, who is defeated by Luttrell, ran 3,698 behind his ticket. Page, another railroad candidate, who is elected, rand behind train over 4,000. The Central Pacific Railroad interest named both of these candidates. In this city the railroad question was taken entirely out of politics. In Nevada, Kendail, for Congress, who has a good record against railroad monopoly, although a Democrat, is elected, while monopoly although and the services of the control o

ST. LOUIS. Nov. 9.—On Oct. 15, Mrs. Virginia L. Minor applied at one of the registering offices in this city to be registered as a voter. Her request was refused on the ground that the Constitution of Missour provides that male citizens only are entitled to vote provides that male citizens only are entitled to vote. To-day Mrs. Minor, Joined by her husband, as the law requires, began a suit in the Circuit Court against Reces Happ-rest, the Registrar, claiming damages in the sum of \$10,000. The plaintif in her perition declares that the Constitution of Messouri is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and cites several sections thereof, especially the Fourteenth Amendment, to substantiate her claim to citizenship. Mrs. Minor is the wife of Francis Minor, a highly reputable lawyer, and at present Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The Ohio Liberals in Council.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—The Hamilton county
Liberal Republicans held a meeting this afternoon. A
hundred and twenty persons were present, most of
them representative men. Gen. Brinkerhoff delivered
a speech. Resolutions were adopted reiterating their
faith in the correctness of Liberal Republican principles, except as to a tariff, which the meeting held should
be for revenue only. They resolved to maintain their
organization, and to appoint twenty delegates to attend
the columbus conference on the lith of this menth between the State Executive countitiess of the Liberal
Republican and Democratic parties.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—Returns from 102 counties give Greeley 29,308 majority. The State Senate will

RICHMOND, Nov. 9 .- In ninety counties and cities heard from, most of them officially, Grant has overcome the Walker majority of 1869, and he now leads overcome the waker majority of 1899, and he now leads freeley 19,25 votes. The remaining eleven counties gave Walker 444 majority. It is now almost certain that Grant will carry the State by about 300. In the Fifth District it is almost certain Davis (Democrat) will be elected to Congress by about 300 majority. Further returns from the First District insure the election of Sener (Republican) for Congress over Braxton by a small majority. The Congressional delegation will therefore stand five Democrata and four Republicans.

The Result in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The returns from all the counties of Illinois, official and reported, give Grant a majority of 55,964. Ogleaby, for Governor, and Beveridge, for Lieutenant-Governor, run about 10,000 behind Grant. The rest of the Republican State ticket is elected by the same majority as for President. The Republicans will have 3; majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Later returns elect William H. Ray, Republican, to tongress from the Tenth District, instead of Neece, Democrat, as was first reported. Mr. Ray's majority is 1,300.

GALVESTON, Nov. 9.—The election closed at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The returns are too meagre o give with certainty the result of the State. It is got to give with certainty the result of the State. It is con-ceeded to Greeley by 20,000 majority. The entire Con-gressional delegation is generally conceded to the Democrata claim two-thirds in the House and a majori-ty in the Senste. The Democratic majority in Galveston county is 1,160; Austin county, 300; and Arkanssa, 105. The Republican majority in Fort Bend county is 790.

A Liberal Victory in Tennessee. NASHVILLE, Nov. 9.—Further election returns this morning make it certain that Brown, Democrat, is relected Governor by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. Greeley's majority will be ahout 5,000. Whithorne, Democrat, for Congress, is reflected in the Sixth District instead of Gibbs, Republican. The Republicans and Independents have a majority in the Legislature.

Grant Ahead in Louisiana. New Orleans, Nov. 9.—Forty-eight parishes outside of Orleans give Grant a net majority of 5.116 In the parish of Orleans 19,305 votes counted give Gree ley a net majority of 4.603. Grant's net majority, as far as heard from, is 421. Keilogg, outside of the city, runs nearly 2.000 behind forant. The total vote of the parish of Orleans is estimated at 87,000.

Grant's Majority is Vermont. MONTPELIER, Nov. 9.—Returns of the Presidents vote in all but seven towns give Grant 40.314 breeley, 19.06; and 070cnor, 682. The same towns in 868 gave Grant 43,680, and Seymour II,576.

A Liberal Victory in Florida. SAVANNAH. Ga., Nov. 10 — From information race ved here from Florida, it appears Bloxham, Demo crat, has been elected Governo of that State. Greeley's Majority in Georgia, 11,476. ATLANTA, Nov. 9.—Ninety-seven counties of corgia give Greeley 11.476 majority.

A Collision on the Midland Railway-Five Persons Terribly Injured.

On Saturday morning, about three miles west of Montclair, N. J., on the Midland Railway, a collision took place between a gravel and a stone train, both going in opposite directions. The gravel train locomotive was demolished, the other one escaping serious damage. A number of the cars of both trains were also smashed, and the track torn up for some distance. The gravel train was loaded with Swedish laborers, twe ve of whom were injured, five seriously, one at least fatally, and the rest slightly. The engineers and firemen escaped injury, though all but an engineer sinck to thieir posts. The most seriously wounded of the laborate Hospital. Those left at the first place, the corman Hospital. Those left at the first place, three in number, are fearfully cut and bruised. One of them, who received a fearful scalp wound, cannot live, and one of his companions, who also sustained an injury to his scalp, is in a dancerous condition. The hird man, who is twenty-three years old, and whose name is Charles August Andreson, had his right leg broken and the left so fearfully crushed and bruised that amputation was deemed necessary, and the operation was performed by several of the loard of Physicians. The names of the injured men could not be obtained, owing to their insensibility, besides being unable to speak any English.

The Suicide of a Hermit. A Collision on the Midland Railway-Five

BOSTON'S LATEST MURDER

UNRAVELLING THE MYSTERY OF THE CHARLES RIVER TRAGEDY.

The Body Packed in Barrels Identified-A Wealthy Citizen Murdered and Robbed— A Clue to the Murderer—Suspicious Blood Marks in a Roxbury Stable. Boston, Nov. 9 .- The mystery which en-

eloped the finding of the body of a murdered man packed in barrels and floating in Charles river has been partially lifted by the identifica tion of the body, and the disclosure of facts tending to show that robbery was the motive for the commission of the dreadful deed. The body was that of Abijah Eilis, a native of Fitzwilliam, Chester county, N. H., who was for many years a peddler of wooden ware, in which business he acquired considerable property. For the past ten years he has lived in Boston and vicinity, where he has invested his money in real estate. He owned two houses in South Boston, one in Boston Highlands, and one in East Dover. He also leased the house 151 Dover street, adjoining his own, one chamber of which he occupied as a lodging, and let the remaining rooms to several families. ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED.

For four years previous to the 1st of June last Porter, who resides at 19 Dover-street place, but since that time he had boarded at the South End with a maiden lady named Tuck, with whom he had been on terms of friendly intimacy for several years. She has never been married, is a teacher of music, and well known to the residents of the South End, where until quite recently she has had a large number of pupils. It was the intention of Mr. Ellis to have married this lady, and the time had been fixed for the nuptials, which were to have been celebrated in December next. As the time approached Mr. Ellis became anxious for the health of his betrothed, which was rather precarious, and at his request she dismissed her pupils and began to make prepartions for the wedding. Mr. Ellis also looked about for a house, which he proposed to purchase for the future home of himself and intended bride. After looking at several houses, in the choice of which the wishes of the lady were consuited, she having been with the deceased to look at a house on Sawyer street, near Shawmut avenue, Mr. Ellis decided to buy it. For this purpose he had set aside a considerable sum of money, but it cannot be ascertained at the present writing if he had this money about him at the time of his death. The lady is in the deepest distress bordering on distraction, and is unable to converse much upon the terribic crime, which has bereft her of a devoted friend, and blasted her hopes of future happiness. with a maiden lady named Tuck, with whom he

THE LAST SEEN OF MR. ELLIS.

Mr. Ellis was in the habit of rising early—at 4 o'clock in summer and 5 in winter—and taking a long walk before breakfast. On Tuesday morning ne was seen by one of the tenants, who says he left the house before 7 o'clock, going out the rear passage. He was seen in a Tenth Ward poiling place, and as he entertained strong Republican sentiments, he doubtless cast his vote for Grant and Wilson, and noted on the back of one of the ballots the state of the polls at the time. From this time and place all trace of him is lost until about half past 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, at which hour he was seen on Washington street by a Mrs. Porter and her little daughter. Mrs. Porter is the last person as yet known to have seen Elis alive. He did not return to his lodgings on Tuesday night, although THE LAST SEEN OF MR. ELLIS. CARELESSLY EXPOSING HIS MONEY.

CARELESSLY EXPOSING HIS MONEY.

Mr. Ellis was a man of temperate babits, close in his business dealings, very opinionated, would speak his mindfreely, no matter whom he offended, and in so doing he made many ememies. Although devoted to the accumulation of wealth, he was remarkably careless for a man in his position, in exposing his money. He was seldom without a roll of bank bills, which he carried in an inside vest pocket, while he carried his notes and other valuable papers in a leather pocketbook. He frequently exhibited fifty and one hundred dollar bills, and has been known to carry \$5.000 about his person. In collecting the rent from his tenants he was extremely prompt and would not admit of excuses or delays, and the result was to exasperate some of them.

A CLUE TO THE MURDERER.

In June last Mr. Ellis sold a brick house, 5

A CLUE TO THE MURDERER.

In June last Mr. Ellis sold a brick house, 5 Metropolitan place, to a teamster named Leavitt Alley, and an arreement was entered into between Mr. Ellis and Alley, in which the latter bound himself to pay \$50 a month until and accrued principal should amount to \$1,000. The payments were made regularly for some time, but Alley has been in arrears for the last two months, and Mr. Ellis has quite recently been heard to say, with considerable emphasis, that he was going to collect his money.

In his conversations with Mr. Ross, his confidential business adviser, Mr. Ellis frequently alluded. St. Louis, Nov. 9.—Returns from 102 counties give Greeley 29,333 majority. The State Senate will probably have ten, and the House forty aix Democratic majority. The Congressional delegation will probably stand as follows: First, Stannard, Rep., Second, Wells, Dem., Third, Stone, Dem., Fourth, Hatcher (in this district there was no opposition): Fifth, Seay, Rep., Seventh, Crittenden, Dem., Eighth, Comingo, Dem., South, Parker, Rep., Tenth, Hyde, Rep., Eleventh, Cark, Dem., Twelfth, Glover, Dem., Thirteenth, Buck, Cark, Dem., Twelfth, Glover, Dem., Thoriest, Cark, Dem., Twelfth, Glover, Dem., Thoriest, Cark, Dem., Twelfth, Glover, Dem., Tourist, Glover, Cark, Dem., Twelfth, Glover, Dem., Tourist, Glover, Glo was men, added to the race that when he was hart seen by Mrs. Porter on Washington street he was walking at an unusually rapid gait, would seem to indicate that he was then bent upon the errand from which he never returned.

Alley stables his horses at Hunneman and Fellows streets in the Highland District, and some time ago he got a large quantity of rubbish and shavings from the manufactory of Mr. Peter Schoulier, which he used as a substitute for straw in bedding his horses. Some of this very material was packed in the barrels with the mangled body. The stables are in a dismal place, sparsely settled and not much frequented. It is a one-story building on piles, with dingy, half clapboarded sides, patched roof and decaying underpinning. Alley keeps three or four teams here, for which he employs as many teamsters. He also drives one of the teams himself and has personal superintendence of the establishment. Of itself the building is extremely forbidding in its aspect, especially under the cloud that now rests over it.

under the cloud that now rests over it.

A VISIT TO ALLEY'S STABLES.

Yesterday about dark, your correspondent with others visited the barn. About twenty minutes previous some officers had been there, Mr. Alley having already been arrested on the charge of murdering Mr. Ellis. By the aid of a dimly lighted lantern we gained a view of the interior of the barn. On the left in front was a box-stall, rudely constructed, and ranging back front that by the same side were three more stalls. Neither of these were occupied, but a horse was roaming loose over the stablethoor. On the left, near the double doors, were two old flour barrels, one partly filled with chips, shavings, and dirt, similar to the refuse matter found with the mutilated body of the murdered man. The second barrel was an inverted one, and contained nothing. In the rear of the stable were ranged several carriages and old truck, and upon the rafters overcead were sleigh runners and bodies.

BLOOD FOUND.

barrel was an inverted one, and contained nothing. In the rear of the stable were ranged several carriages and old truck, and upon the rafters overcead were sleigh runners and bodies.

BLOOD FOUND.

Passing round a heap of manure lying in the corner formed by the wall of the building and the third stall, and holding the lantern close to the surface of the refuse of shavings and straw, a sight met our gaze which chilled the blood and produced a breathless silence. On the boards which formed the northern wall of the stable was first descried a clot of blood adhering to the surface two feet above the manure. The clot was soft, and had the appearance of having been recently shed. Near this were several spots of crimson blood, as fresh as if very recently spattered, and farther along, toward the partition of the stall, the wall was sprinkled with marks of blood, the appearance of which indicated that they had spurted upward from some object nearer the floor, and proceeding in a radii from a thickly bespattered spot. The surface of one of the upright posts of the wall was also thickly marked with blood, which was likewise discovered upon some fine shavings among the pile of bedding. Without disturbing these apparent evidences of foul play, we left the stable. We had not proceeded far before we became impressed with the thought that we had not fully determined that it was human blood. Retracing our steps, we again procured the lantern, re-entered the stable, and, with the aid of a pocket-knife, carefully removed a chip from the board to which clung the largest clot of blood. Selecting a piece of shaving stained with blood, and enclosing the two fragments in a paper, we left the stable a second time, the doors being secured behind us.

THE ARKEET OF ALLEY.

It no longer remains a secret that Leavitt Alley is under arrest for the murder of Mr. Ellis and that he spent the night in confinement, but the manner in which the arrest came about is known but to a few. It seems that Sergeant Bates of the Second Police was inform

the old Armory building on Harvard square. A complete examination of every portion of the body was made, and a report of the same will be rebmitted to the Coroner's jury to-day. In brist, the autopsy shows that all parts of the body were, previous to the murder, in a perfectly healthy condition—rather unusually so, in fact, for a man of his years. The blows upon the healt making the wounds which have been before described, are believed by Dr. Hildreth to have mused death by the compression of the brain following fracture of the skull. The blows were inflicted with a blunt instrument, undoubtedly a hatchet or small axe, the back side being used. The man had not been dead more than twenty-four hours when found.

A FOURTH WARD FIGHT.

The Police in Collision with a Mob-An Officer Murderously Assaulted. Michael Heaf, of 196 Cherry street, was on a spree in the Fourth Ward on Saturday night. At Oak and Oliver streets he attempted to skylark with a girl, who said that she did not know him. In the wrangle, the girl's shawl was pulled off by Heaf, and he moved a few feet pulled off by Heaf, and he moved a few feet away, telling her if she wanted her shawl she roust come after it. The girl replied that if he didn't return the shawl she would call a policeman. At this juncture, Officer Rowan made his appearance. The girl told him that Heaf had taken her shawl and would not return it. The officer officer defent to return the shawl. Heaf refused, and the officer arrested him. As soon as Heaf had been arrested his gang began making threats of rescuing him. The noise in the street soon filled the windows in the large tenements with men and women, who were shouting to "lay out the cop." At James street a shower of stones, bricks and bottles descended from the tenements, hitting several persons below.

ed from the tenements, hitting several persons below.

Officers soon arrived, and the mob was kept at bay. The throwing of missiles increased every moment, until it seemed literally to rain stones and bottles. Near the police station Officer Rowan was struck on the back of his head with a brick and knocked senseless. A rush was made by the mob to trample to death the prostrate officer and rescue Heaf, who also fell. Officers Pike, Smith, and Sweeny arrived in time to prevent further bloodshed. It was necessary for the officers to use their clubs in driving back the mob. In the meantime more officers appeared, who carried their insensible comrade to the police station. Heaf was secured and while down on the ground received a murderous kick over the left eye from one of the rioters, which was intended for Officer Rowan. The mob tried to force themselves into the police station, but over the let was intended for Officer Rowan. The mob tried to force themselves into the police station, but were kept back by Capt. Ulman.

It was impossible to ascertain who had thrown the brick which struck Officer Rowan. When he recovered his senses he made a charge against Heaf, who was locked up.

Easy terms for furniture, carpets, and bedding at B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.'s, 136 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices. Bargaius for eash, or payments received weekly or monthly. Parlor and chamber suites in great variety.—Adv.

For weather strips for doors and windows go o E. S. & J. Torrey's, 166 Fulton street, near Broadway

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL SATURDAY, Nov. 9, P. M .- The closing day of

the week has been the most active since Saturday last The day in London was observed as a semi-holiday, and

announced that a special meeting had been called by the directors of the Bank of England, who had advanced the minimum rate of discount to 7 % cent. from 6, the ruling rate for some time past. Money has for quite a while been reported active in London, and today it is said to rule as high as \$6.88, \$\psi\$ cent. The gravity of the situation in London is assured when we find so conservative a body of men as compose the directory of the Bank of England calling a special meeting on a holiday to change the interest rate. The bank has low very heavily in buillon during the last few weeks, and it is likely that a further drain will follow the demands of Bismarck in behalf of the Government at Berlin. On the commencement of the new year Germany will adopt the new legal tender system, consisting of small gold coin. During the process of recoinage London has been compelled to bear the with the German issue of \$75,00,00 gold on the list of January, London will be the first to feel the return influence. Until then we must look for an unsettled condition of affairs abroad. The abook speculation did not fully comprehend this new situation until about midder, the market up to this time having ruled with a fair degree of steadiness. From this point, however, the general tone developed weakness, which seemed at the close to be inherent, despite the expectations and predictions of the buils as a result of the Presidential context. It is not likely, however, that a settled tone will be observed for some time. The dealings to-day have not been especially large, but toward the close a feeling of feverishness became apparent that might have resulted in a decline of greater proportions had the Exchange kept open. As it proved, the downward movement did not cover a greater range than is to 1½ & cent, though, with the exception of Northwestern common, Eric and Western Union, there was quite a pressure to sell on the entirelist. There; was a steadier feeling at the 1 o'clock built did not to the first of the week. The terrible scource a

118% to 112%. The shorts were quite frantic for a time, in their efforts to cover their contracts, and it is be ileved that a large amount of short interest has been cancelled to-day.

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from "flat" to 6 P cent, for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer redeemed in called bonds to-day \$15,000, and disbursed in coln interest \$475,000. The total clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were \$88,539,000; gold balances, \$2.814, 418; and carrency balances, \$3,806,482. The following were the quotations: 1000 A. M. 1135; 11:55 P. M. 1135; 10:00 A. M. 1135; 11:55 P. M. 1135; 10:24 A. M. 1138, 12:36 P. M. 1135; 10:36 A. M. 1135, 12:36 P. M. 1135; 10:36 A. M. 1135; 10

10.23 A. M. 1138; 12.30 P. M. 1138; 23.01 P. M. 1138; 10.23 A. M. 1138; 12.30 P. M. 1138; 23.00 P. M. 1138; 10.33 A. M. 1138; 12.30 P. M. 1138; 35.00 P. M. 1138; 12.30 P. M. 1138; 35.00 P. M. 1138; 12.30 P. M. 1138; 35.00 P. M. 1138; 12.30 P. M.

Haskins & Braine, II Broad street, quote "put" and call" privileges as follows, the distance from the market price of the stocks at which they can be had sing 18 cent.

80-day S0-day 60-day 60 Puts, Calls, Puts, C Belion Above Belion Al market, market, market, per Per cent, Per cent, Per 1 1/4 2 2 4 3 3 1601 1/4 2 8014

started out with the intention of tracing the story to the bottom. Working very rapidly, the Sergeant found that a well-known gentleman living on Bencon street, from whom the story had started. Being well satisfied with its authenticity, he reported to the Chief, and at noon Ally was arrested and taken to the Chief, and at noon Ally was arrested and taken to the Chief soffice, where late in the afternoon he was closeted with Chief Savage and several of the Secret Service officers for over an hour, after which he was taken to the office of the Superintendent of Carriages, where he spent the night under the surveillance of Officer Dearborn. A teamster named Justin Barret of 29 Woodward street, was afterward arrested and is also held.

The Autopsy.

An autopsy was made vesterday of the remains of Mr. Ellis by Dr. John L. Hillerth, in

and St. Peut jet mortgase, 39/4; C., C. and I. C. lets, 87/4; C., C. and I. C. 20s. 7.5/2; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Ista, 39; Boston, Hartford and Eric, 41.
The following table shows the highest, lowest, and closing prices of stocks to-day:

N. Y. C. & Hudson Con. 90/4 94% 95.
Lake Shore. 92 91 91% 95.
Rock Island. 16.3/2 109/4 109/ Wabash. 71%
Harlem 115%
Cantou Land Co 115%
Contou Land Co 25%
Western Union Telegraph. 75%
Northwestern 25%
Northwestern 25%
Milwaukee and St. Paul 25%
Milwaukee and St. Paul 15%
Milwaukee and Mississippi 15%
Milwaukee and Mississippi 15% Pacific Mall.
Eric.
Ohio and Mississippi
Boston, Hartford and Eric.
Union Pacific.
C., C. and Ind. Cent.
Hamibal and St. Joseph
Hamibal and St. Joseph
Quicksliver
Quicksliver
Performed
Adams Express
Wells, Fargu & Co. Ex
American M. U. Express
United States Express

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO. 52 Wall street, New York.
Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travellers' and
commercial Credits issued available in all parts of the

Peposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest thowed on all Daily Balances. Collections made. Investment Orders executed.

New York Markets.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises.... 6 42 Sun sets..... 4 46 Moon sets... 9 50 Eigh water—THIS DAT.
Sandy Hook... 4 18 Gov. Island., 5 62 Hell Gate.... 4 54 Steamship Hatteras, Norfolk, mdse. and pass. Steamship Gen. Barnes, Savannah, mdse. and pass. Steamship Zodiac, Morehead City, N. C., mdse. and Assaulting Steamship Cortes, New Orleans, mdse. and pass.
Steamship Volunteer, Philaderphia, mdse.
Steamship South Carolina, Charleston, S. C., mdse.

Aiso the usual river and coastwise vesse's. Basmess Motices. Burnius of horem

FRANK LESLIE'S BLUSTRALD NEUTZWER

Will be published

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. C.

A Big Vi tory for the New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine, -it will delight all the many rriends of the Wilson Sewing Machine to know that in the attablem centest for superiority in samples of work at the great Northern Ohio Fair, their favorite has car-ried off the two great problums, the medial for best six specimens machine work, and the diploma for best specimen braiding. As the great competition was in these two classes, it will be seen that the Wilson's victory is complete. We knew this would be so. It could not be otherwise. There is no talking down the fact that the Wilson is the best family sewing machine now manufactured, the one capable of doing the best work on any kind of goods and under all circumstances. This award of the highest premium to the work of the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine should and will silicate the talk of that large class of sewing machine men who have made this machine the object of their special emity, simply because it is a moderate price machine and undersells their expensive ones. Go and see the first premium cards on those beautiful samples of work, and

"Teeth,"—The New York Dental Association, 95 Broadway, corner 23d st., managed by Drs. HAS-BROUCK and HOWLAND, make a specialty of extract-

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of firsh, bone, or muscle aliment upon man or beast, is cared by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.

The best place in New York to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, rich, fashionable 'ewelry, and sterling silver wedding presents, is SQUIRE'S 97 Fulton st. Diamonds a specialty.

"Ironclads"—A Winter Shoe
FOR GENTS AND ROYS.
CANTRELL, 241 4th av.

Grant-Dix-Havemeyer, KNOX'S fall style of tals, and ladles' and gents' winter furs. 212 Broadway.

CLOKE.—In Staten Island, November 10, after a short illness, John Cloke, in the Sid year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, New York av. Chitton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, November 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. County Wexford, Ireland, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

GULNAC.—On Sunday, November 10, Rachel, wife of Martin Gulnac, in the Sid year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Roche, Sil South ist et., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

RICE—Saturday, November 9, after a lingering illness, Bridget Rice, the beloved wife of Bernard Rice, in the Sid year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, I Suffolk st., on Monday, November 11, at 1 o'clock P. M. May she rest in peace.

TOWN.—Saturday, November 9, 1872, Sarsh Town, reliet of Justus Town, Sen., in the Sith year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the runeral, from the residence of her son James, 180 Leonard st., Williamsburgh, L. L., on his Monday afternoon, at 13, o'clock, without further notice.

Wexpected appetracy of Justus B and Aun C. Walker. notice.

WALKER.—November 8, 1872, Martha Claxton Waik er, youngest daughter of James B. and Ann C. Waiker, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 1 day.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, 182 North 5th st., Williamsbur h. L. L. on Monday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Special Rotices.

The ticket holders in the Second Grand Gift Concert, to be held on the 7th day of December next, in side of the Public Library of Kentucky, are urgeatly requested to select some of their number to act as their representatives, who will meet in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 2th inst., in the Library, and select a committee of two of their number to act in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Trustees, to see that all the large representing the tickets soid are placed in the wheel before the drawing, and after the drawing to see the tags counted which remain in the wheel.

The manager, the Trustees, and the ticket holders are equally interested in having everything correctly are honestly done, and it is hoped that ticket holders will not fail to attend promptly to this required.

THO, E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library, Kentucky, DR, J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADEL.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK OF PHILADELphia, proprietor of Schenck's Pulmoule Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for the circ of consumption, will again be professionally in New York at
his rooms, 32 Bond st., on Thesday, Nov. 12, when patients will be received and advised free or charge, but
for a thorough examination by the respirometer, the
price is 85. This instrument will detect the slightest
nurmur of the respiratory organs. By it can be readily
determined whether the disease is tubercular, bronchial,
or only a sympathetic affection of the bronchial tubes,
which is often mistaken for pulmonary consumption,
but which is caused by a torpid liver.

TICKETS 923 CURRENCY, Royal Havana Lottery, A. Dakties, sole agent of Koyal Havana Lot-tery, 'So Broadway, P. O. box 4,09, New York, Pitzes cashed and information furnished in all legal lotteries. Send for circular. ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa. DR. FITLER'S Sheumatic Syrup. Neuralgia rheumatism, permanently cured. Circulars consults tion, free. 21 John st.

Price reduced to \$28. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st., box 4.686, New York Post Office. ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Orders filled: information furnished. ,YAYLON & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st. New York,